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having possession or access to any such drug in the course of his employment or occupation and not on his own account, or to the possession of any such drug which has been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, nor to any United States, State, county, municipal, or district official who has possession of any such drug by reason of his official duties or who, as an officer or agent of any incorporated society for the suppression of vice, has the same in his possession for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of violations of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. The repeal of any law by this act shall not affect any action, suit, or prosecution pending at the time of the repeal for an offense committed, or for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture incurred under the provisions of any act repealed. No person shall use or utter any paper purporting to be an original prescription or order of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or use a copy of any prescription, for the purpose of obtaining any of said drugs.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 11. The commissioners of pharmacy, in making payment to the treasurer of the State, as provided in section 15 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909, are authorized to retain a sum not exceeding \$500 as a reserve fund for the purpose of defraying expenses.

SEC. 12. Chapter 191 of the public acts of 1913 is hereby repealed.

Medical and Surgical Chests Required in Factories. (Chap. 42, Act Mar. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation employing persons to work in connection with dangerous machinery in any manufacturing establishment, except those maintaining equipped first-aid-to-the-injured rooms, shall cause to be conveniently placed where such machinery is operated, subject to such change in location as the factory inspector may direct, an emergency kit for use in case of accidents. Such kit shall contain sterilized material for bandages, antiseptic cotton, and restoratives, with such other materials as are necessary in emergencies. Such materials shall be kept in a dust-proof case or cabinet within easy access of all persons employed on such premises.

SEC. 2. The executive officer of any corporation, or general manager, or other person, having control of dangerous machinery, who shall fail to comply with any provision of this act shall be fined not more than \$100.

Drinking Water—Bottling and Sale of—License Required. (Chap. 184, Act Apr. 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 126 of the public acts of 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any person engaged in the business of bottling and selling drinking water shall apply to the State board of health for a license, stating the location of the spring or other source from which water is to be taken and sold and the location of the premises where such business is to be conducted. Said board shall cause an examination of the water to be made, and if it finds the same to be free from contamination and the premises, where bottling is to be done, in a sanitary condition, with the proper facilities for cleansing and sterilizing all bottles to be filled, it may grant a license for one year to the person making such application, upon payment of a license fee of \$10. Such license may be renewed annually upon payment of a fee of \$5. Said board may revoke such license at any time when, upon examination, water sold by such licensee is shown to be polluted, or the premises where such water is bottled, to be in an insanitary condition.